THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1864. NO. 162.

J. L. [illegible]

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[illegible]

[illegible] according to [illegible] 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, [illegible] Court of the Confederate [illegible] trict of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—[illegible] nominated [illegible] Alvord for Lieutenant Governor.

The Illinois Democratic Convention nominated James Robinson for Governor.

Resolutions were passed [illegible] and declaring the [illegible] of the Democrats of Illinois to give their [illegible] support to [illegible] Pendleton.

The Tennessee Union Convention passed resolutions [illegible] the call of a State Convention and the abolition of slavery.

The "Herald" of the 10th says information from different quarters indicate that a terrible battle may be expected at Reams' Station at any moment.

Gold in New York on the 9th [illegible]

RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—[illegible] has recently issued an order, dated at Louisville, requiring the [illegible] in each county to assemble in ten days and [illegible] sufficient amount and [illegible] until further orders.

Gov. Bramlette, on the 9th, issued a proclamation declaring said order to be in derogation of the laws of the State and in conflict with the rights and liberties of the people. He deems it the duty of the justices to refuse obedience to this [illegible], and forbids them to make such a levy of tax.

Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—Arrangements are being made for the exchange of all naval prisoners. The Yankees hold [illegible] officers and [illegible] seamen and marines. We have nearly the same number. The [illegible] from army prisoners. The exchange will probably take place at Charleston.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—All is perfectly quiet here—to-day has been observed throughout the city as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Grant is receiving reinforcements and is completing the road from City Point to the Weldon railroad. Everything indicates the purpose of Grant to winter in our front. No idea was ever entertained by our authorities of evacuating this city; on the contrary, they purpose holding it against all odds. The army is healthy and in excellent spirits.

[From the Examiner.]

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

We find this in a Richmond paper:

Southern Freedom of the Press.—Mrs. Rose Greenhow, in her narrative lately published, relates an interview with Mr. Davis, in which he replied to her inquiry as to why he did not suppress the Richmond *Examiner* as follows:

Better suffer from that evil, which is temporary, than arrest it by a still greater one. It is a dangerous thing to interfere with the liberty of the press: for what would it avail us if we gain our independence and lose our liberty.

Mrs. Rose Greenhow, we are aware, has been one of the most trusted counsellors of Mr. Davis, and her report of the conversation may be taken as accurate.

The reason then, why Mr. Davis has not suppressed "that evil," the Richmond *Examiner*, is that he has reflected that the evil is temporary—the reason why he has not interfered with the freedom of the press is that he would not, while giving the country independence, take away its liberty. It does not seem once to have occurred either to Mr. Davis, or to that most fitting counsellor of his, that there would be any difficulty about suppressing the Richmond *Examiner*; nor, indeed, that there are any laws or rights in this land which he may not suspend or take away.—When she asks him plaintively why he does not suppress that sad "evil," he does not reply, because I can't do it, and dare not attempt it; because there is no law for it; because the *Examiner* has more chance of suppressing me than I of suppressing the *Examiner*. No; but gracefully assuming that he has only to stretch out his hand to crush that "evil" any morning, he says with a gentle resignation worthy of the Saviour himself in the hands of his enemies—Better to bear with it, for a time—this contradiction of sinners is but temporary. I might arrest it but why should I take away my peoples' liberty?

Let the Press of the Confederate States, then, understand by what tenure they hold their title to print and publish—it is the forbearance of Mr. Davis. Journalists who do not puff him every morning are evils, but temporary evils; he might arrest them all and clap them in goal, but bears with them yet a little while for the sake of "liberty."

FROM ATLANTA.

We have Macon papers of the 9th, but they give us but little news. The *Confederate* says:

All was quiet along the Georgia Front yesterday. Sherman has now withdrawn and contracted his lines so that he occupies little ground south of Atlanta.

He is reported to be throwing up powerful works on a line running from East Point east through the city and to Decatur, to be bringing up supplies, and otherwise arranging his base for another campaign. It is very evident that his worn and depleted army is in no condition to make a forward movement now.

Our army still maintains its position at Lovejoy, with the advance occupying Jonesboro.

We have nothing from Wheeler or Sherman's rear. It is evident that the enemy's communications have not been seriously interrupted.

A ten days' truce has been agreed on between Sherman and Hood. An Augusta paper says:

A special dispatch to our neighbor, the *Constitutionalist*, gives us information of a ten days' truce, asked for by Sherman and acceded to by Hood, for the purpose of separating the sheep from the goats in Atlanta. The proposition of Sherman is one of those characteristic [illegible] of Yankee [illegible] which have marked the history of [illegible]. Our [illegible] on it [illegible] Sherman's object is undoubtedly to gain time to re-organize his demoralized army, and [illegible] reinforcements. That Gen. Hood, who, we presume, is as wide awake to a Yankee trick as any man alive, should have granted Sherman's request for the barbarous purpose indicated, is one of the most encouraging signs we have seen in the strategical horizon since the fall of Atlanta. We venture to predict that Sherman, before his ten days are expired, will hear news from a different quarter than he is expecting it.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE BANNERS.—The following are the mottoes which were inscribed on banners at the "Peace" meeting in Syracuse, New York:

"No more victims for the slaughter pen—not a man nor a dollar."

"If Seward touches his bell again the people will stretch his neck."

"Abe Lincoln slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"Lincoln demands blood! Provost-Marshals beware!"

"Let the tyrant tremble whenever the people speak."

"Usurpation unrebuked is despotism accepted."

"Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you."

"Free ballots or free bullets."

"War is dissolution, speedy and final."

"This is a nigger war."

"We will not be conscripted in a war for the emancipation of slavery."

"Humanity demands that this butchery shall cease."

"Lincoln has sacrificed three white men to free one negro."

[From the Macon Confederacy.]

JOHN H. MORGAN.

Room—another earth!—a little room
To lay another hero down,
Who perished in the very bloom
Of his renown.

No more among his native hills
His voice will echo War's alarms;
His trumpet's blare no longer thrills
His gleaming arms.

We cross upon his coffined breast—
Our hearts are crushed! we yield him now
To thee, old earth, to give him rest
The while we bow.

In [illegible] to the blow
That drew the life blood from his heart
And tore the [illegible] of our [illegible]
So wide apart.

Room in the earth to lay him down—
Room in our hearts to shrine his fame—
Room, in the temple of renown—
To write his name!

A. R. WATSON.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
Black Creek, Wilson Co., Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Salem, Forsythe Co., Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., Friday, Sept. 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Jonesville, Yadkin Co., Sunday, Sept. 25th.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprize. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, *of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.*

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC

Progress Office, Raleigh, N. C.
August 31, 1864.

[illegible] the State [illegible] Civil Liberty and the rights of the States above everything else. We shall continue to give cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, [illegible] We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and [illegible] a strict construction of the Constitution, [illegible] the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the Civil Authority, and that the struggle be continued with the [illegible] of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the [illegible] of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of the patronage, [illegible] relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the [illegible] of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and unawed, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, let the consequences be what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the [illegible] regardless of location or circulation, while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things [illegible] for the purpose of calling attention [illegible] and [illegible] of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of official [illegible] proscription which is galling to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote more of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$15.00
" " three "	8.00
" " one "	3.00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5.00
" " three "	3.00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July [illegible] Ringwood, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

MUSIC—RARE CHANCE.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES', ON FRIDAY night, 16th inst., a large collection of Standard Sheet Music for Pianos and Guitars.

Purchases may be made privately, between now and the sale by application to P. McGOWAN.

Sep 12-m&fd

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&s1m E. E. HARRIS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper,	six months	$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper,	three months	3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Head'q'rs 3d Military District,
Dep't N. C. and Southern Virginia,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NOT RESIDENTS OF SMITHville, are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to [illegible] in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, [illegible] will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts may be directed to Capt. [illegible] A. Q. M. [illegible] marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

Official:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.

Aug [illegible]

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. [illegible], A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office each MONDAY, until [illegible] of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Aug [illegible] Secretary of State.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 15TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept [illegible] E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one or two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 7-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,280 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. R. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, E. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
July 25-dtaw&w1m Goldsboro,' N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks,' Monday,	5th	"
Barney Jones,' Tuesday,	6th	"
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday,	7th	"
Green Level, Thursday,	8th	"
Morrisville, Friday,	9th	"
Busbee's, Monday,	12th	"
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th	"
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th	"
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th	"
Forestville, Friday	16th	"
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th	"
Laws', Tuesday,	20th	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st	"
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd	"

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated seperately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associations, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. M. JONES, Assessors.

Aug 17-1m

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Sept. 10-dtf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

3,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 6-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,270 acres of land, 300 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 30 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 16 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE UPPER PART OF WAKE county, on Saturday last, two negro men, DOCTOR and SAM. Doctor is about 21 years old, five feet, eight or ten inches high, will weigh about 160, black, and a likely boy. Sam is about 20 years old, five feet six inches high, will weigh about 150, light or brown color, and a very likely boy. These boys came from Craven county and will no doubt attempt to get back as they have relations on my plantation near the River in Fort Barnwell settlement. Our military authorities and others are requested to look out for them and secure them if possible before they get below our lines. I will give a reward of $100 each for their return to me ten miles West of Raleigh, or confinement in jail so I can get them. My Post Office is Morrisville, N. C. T. E. GASKINS.

Sept 6-d5t*

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots,
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

10,000 PIECES OF NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the

SOLE AGENTS

In North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, Va., who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them from this State will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music Books, &c.

BRANSON & FARROR,
Sept 6-d1w Raleigh, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send us money in time.

President Davis and our Cause.

If we have at times criticised the acts of the Administration we have done so with no factious spirit, or desire to render it inefficient and injure the cause, but to the end that abuses might be reformed and the cause saved. We thought that Memminger could and should have been [illegible], but since it fell we did not rail against Mr. Davis, for we were willing to believe that those who were managing our affairs were doing the best they could for the whole country. For protesting against his [illegible] proceedings that they considered unconstitutional and dangerous, Conservatives in North Carolina have been denounced as untrue to the cause and traitors at heart, but as soon as reverses [illegible] these fair-weather patriots they are the first to assail Mr. Davis as the author of their misfortunes. This is not only unpatriotic but contemptible, for if there has been a time in the history of our struggle that the authorities needed the sustaining hand of the whole people that time is now.

When the printing office of a loyal citizen was mobbed, in this city, last September, the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, then a time-serving Administration paper, was greatly rejoiced, and talked flippantly about treason and tories in this good old State. The Yankee army was then at Chattanooga, 138 miles distant, and the *Intelligencer* was an intensely loyal sheet, and filled daily with fulsome eulogies of Mr. Davis. It was horrified at the idea that the Conservatives of North Carolina wanted to save Georgia and other States from being overrun, by negotiating an honorable peace, and said many abusive things concerning them; but now that the Yankees have taken the town from which its *patriotic* sentiments formerly emanated and threaten to overrun the State, Judas like it seeks to betray its master. We are no apologist for the shortcomings of Mr. Davis or partizan of the Administration, but believing that it is the duty of all good citizens to stand by the constituted authorities in this dark hour, we have no words to express our disgust at the treachery of the *Intelligencer*. Of course Mr. Davis has committed blunders, and we cannot but regret the manner in which gentlemen of established military genius have been shelved, while others with but little reputation have been given important commands; but we are confident that the indifference of the people of Tennessee and Georgia has had much more to do with the reverses which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, than any blunders of the President. Had the masses there have done their duty Sherman would never have got to Atlanta; and while Mr. Davis is, of course, responsible for the general direction of military operations he cannot be expected to supply the deficiency of patriotism which, it is but too apparent, exists in some of the States South of us.

In a recent issue, speaking of the fall of Atlanta, the *Intelligencer* says:

> "We look on Mr. Davis as the guilty cause of our failures. He has placed men who had no prestige of success, name or capacity in position of great trust, and left others who have ever proved themselves, when opportunity offered, great and effective chieftains, in inferior and subordinate positions, where their energies are wasted on small and insignificant points."

We believe that Bragg, Johnston and Hood have all done the very best they could with the material they had, and now, instead of criticising and abusing them, those who really desire the success of our arms and the establishment of our independence, would be much more profitably engaged in laboring to reorganize and strengthen our armies for future operations.

Had such sentiments as the above been uttered by a Conservative paper in North Carolina the whole Administration press would have cried treason! But as it comes from the Cotton States, and emanates from a former obsequious and obedient tool of the authorities, we suppose it will go unrebuked, at least as far as they are concerned. It is an easy matter to stand by the government and support the authorities when our banner floats in triumph and our cause is everywhere buoyant and hopeful, but reverses, defeat and gloom can alone separate the wheat from the chaff and place before the world the real friends of the Confederacy in their true colors.

This is no time to rail against Mr. Davis or to utter complaints and prefer charges calculated to impair the confidence of the people in his ability to conduct the life and death struggle in which we are engaged. We shall claim and exercise the right to criticise, in a becoming spirit, any act which we believe calculated to oppress the people unnecessarily, but warring upon the government authorities can be productive of no good at any time, and it may cause a vast amount of mischief at a time like the present when all the energies of rulers and people should be strained to save our cause from final shipwreck.

In Advance of the Mail.—We have been favored on some occasions, lately, with Southern papers in advance of the mails, by the courtesy of the gentlemanly employees of the Southern Express Company.

STATE NEWS.

Change of Schedule.—The Schedule [illegible] leigh & Gaston Railroad [illegible] that the Mail train [illegible] of Raleigh [illegible]

Change of Commanders.—We learn that Major Gee, of Florida, has been appointed to the command of the C. S. Prison at Salisbury, vice Col. Gibbs, removed for inability on account of bad health.

The Salisbury *Watchman* learns that the North Carolina Central Railroad Company have put in operation a System of *Expressing* over their road on company responsibility, and that their charges are [illegible] about double the ordinary Railroad rates.

No Deserters to be Found.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

Capt. J. A. Neely's company of Home Guards, out all last week hunting deserters in this county, came into Town Saturday [illegible], report that they had found no deserters and could hear of none of the persons whose names were given to them as such, being in the woods. Many of those whose names were listed to them as deserters were either at their posts in the army or in hospitals, and some of them killed in battle!

If this statement be true, and we are sure the men who told us of it believe it to be so, it is to be hoped the honored dead may not lose their reward of a good name by the carelessness of officials in not keeping a true record of the men.

Hunting Deserters.—The Editor of the Charlotte *Democrat*, who accompanied the Battalion of Col. Brem in its search after deserters, says:

After a thorough search in Union county for deserters, the [illegible] Battalion (Lieut. Col. T. H. Brem) returned to this place the latter part of last week. Eight or nine deserters were caught and as many more surrendered. Detachments of the Battalion visited Anson, Stanly and Cabarrus, and captured one deserter in each of those counties. There were not near as many deserters in Union county as has been reported, and we think the county is now clear of them. Apart from the work of arresting and driving in deserters, we think much good has been accomplished in the way of drilling and disciplining the Home Guard, and making it familiar with field service, so that in case of invasion these troops will better understand their duties.

Shooting Affray.—The Henderson *Times* of the 8th says:

Two men, Wm. Kerr and a Mr. Curtis, shot at each other repeatedly, (our informant does not say how often) in the streets of Franklin, N. C., on the 29th ult. N. G. Allman and his son William, were standing some 40 or 50 yards distant. The former had four holes shot through his clothes; the latter was less fortunate, receiving a shot on the inside of the thigh, which came out near the hip bone.

We are not advised as to the damage sustained (if any) by Kerr or Curtis.

Yankee Outrages in Camden, N. C.—The following extract of a letter from Camden county, N. C., dated August 24, shows how the people there have been outraged by Yankee raiders:

"The Yankees have just made a raid out here, committing the most fiendish acts of cruelty upon the people. They were not satisfied with subsisting upon the people, carrying off horses, &c., but they burned some fifteen or twenty houses, turning the defenceless families out of doors, with a total loss of furniture, clothing, &c. Many of the ladies, having secured their money and jewelry about their persons, were seized and forcibly robbed. Some of the citizens were badly beaten for trying to defend their wives from insult."

Atlanta.

Of all the miserable dens that ever existed upon earth, Atlanta is the worst. Its population belongs to no particular State, country or hemisphere—they simply dropped down where they are and no one ever spent an hour with them without wanting to get away. We knew the character of the people that squat around that railroad crossing, we knew that many of them would be glad to see the Yankees, and hence we are not surprised that the swart scented set, women included, received the Yankees with open arms.—We do not charge this upon Georgia, for Atlanta don't belong to Georgia, or anybody else—it is a foundling that no one will claim.

And yet it is painful to reflect that the Atlanta women are not the only persons in the cotton States that welcome the coming of the Yankees, for the whole population of the country between that sink of iniquity and Nashville seem to be more than contented with their presence. This is a sad reflection, but it is so, and unless the people of upper Georgia rise up and hurl the invader from their homes they will soon find their State in the condition Tennessee's is now.

But let a Georgia paper, the Macon *Telegraph*, tell how many of the *ladies* of Atlanta received the Yankees:

The Yankees in Atlanta.—From a gentleman who left Atlanta several days after the city fell, we learn some interesting particulars of the doings of the Yankees and the conduct of the people of the city. Two or three days after the enemy entered, the officers gave a ball at the Trout House, and invited many of the citizens to attend. To their shame be it said the invitation was accepted in many instances, and women, we cannot call them ladies, who were loudest in their protestations of loyalty to the South, were "hand in glove" with the Yankees on the night of the ball. It is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair, plenty of champaign was drank in honor of the success achieved by the Federal arms, and the party ended at a late hour in the morning, after great glorification.

One of the first orders issued by the Yankees informed the negroes that they were no longer slaves, but "free American citizens of African descent."—There were many negroes in the city, and we should not be surprised if some of the "colored ladies" attended the Yankee celebration ball.

We regret to learn that among the first citizens who took the oath of allegiance to the Federals was Mr. J. E. Buchanan, formerly "business manager" of the *Intelligencer*. This gentleman remained in Atlanta with the Fire Battalion, during the investment of that city. We trust the statement is incorrect, as [illegible]

[illegible] of the city.

Such is the picture of Atlanta after the advent of the Yankees. [illegible]

But we turn to a more cheering feature, when we peruse the Macon *Confederacy's* [illegible]. That paper of the 7th says:

We have [illegible] a gentleman [illegible]

[illegible] are being thrown up at Lovejoy's, and the army of Tenn. [illegible] between Sherman and the heart of Georgia. The Yankees will find their further progress [illegible] from Dalton to Atlanta.

The situation though critical, is by no means as dark as some of our contemporaries seem. If the Government at Richmond will but awake to the emergency and send the cavalry which is scattered over Alabama and Mississippi, to the rear of Sherman without delay, we may yet have the pleasure of chronicling the complete failure of Sherman's campaign, and the capture of a large portion of his army.

If our situation is critical, that of the enemy is none the less so and it requires but the rapid concentration of our entire cavalry force upon Sherman's line of communication to place the army of the Cumberland in a much more perilous position than the army of Gen. Hood has ever been. Let Forrest, with every cavalryman he can muster in Alabama and Mississippi strike the enemy's rear between Atlanta and Dalton, and Sherman will be compelled to [illegible]. Wheeler is [illegible] with the communications north of Chattanooga, and if Forrest is [illegible] we may confidently look for [illegible] results.

It was reported by the train yesterday afternoon that Sherman is withdrawing his main force to Atlanta.

The call on the militia and exempts for Confederate service, yesterday, [illegible]—*Columbia* [illegible].

And these, the citizens of the Capital town of South Carolina, are the people who boast that they [illegible] up the best government the sun ever shone on, and who promised to whip the Yankees on their own soil. Do the people of this State want to prosecute the war or do they want to reconstruct? The number of men they furnish in this great emergency will give their answer.

We think it very evident we are rapidly drifting towards agrarianism. A few days ago a meeting was held in Columbus, Ga., at which speeches of a violent and inflammatory character were made against the owners of property on account of the high rents demanded. It is evident that a people have been more demoralized by war than are those of America, South as well as North. A Macon paper notices the rapid increase of bar rooms and crime in that city. And so we go.

Lost His Bacon.—The smoke house of C. L. Burch, Esq., was entered by the rogue gentry, on Monday night and his stock of bacon, only a few hundred dollars worth, stolen. We have no doubt but there is a regular band of thieves in this city who are constantly depredating upon the citizens, and we hope that the local authorities will take such steps as may be necessary to break up their operations and bring them to justice.

Speculative.—The *Examiner* of Friday says:

The news is important. The enemy's campaign in Georgia is finished for the present.—That immense army, which left Chattanooga four months ago is exhausted. Although successful, it can do nothing more till heavily reinforced, rested, supplied with new clothing, arms and ammunition. It must remain at Atlanta till completely re-organized; and that is a work which cannot be effected in a day, nor in a month.

But the campaign in Virginia is not finished. The fall of Atlanta is the signal for a desperate effort against Richmond. All the troops of the Mississippi are in motion towards Virginia.—Gen. Grant announces that he wants one hundred thousand fresh men to capture Richmond; but with these fresh troops he will certainly succeed. That he will get the troops is quite probable.—It is still more probable that he will expend the force under his hand in an immediate, desperate effort to push his lines through the Southside road.

We hope that it is needless to call attention to these prospects. We hope it is still more needless to dilate on the importance of holding our own in Virginia at this time. It is easy to do it—easier than ever before—if no fatal blunder is made by the Government.

A prison capable of accommodating 30,000 prisoners is being constructed ten miles this side of Columbia, S. C., and the prisoners in Georgia, we suppose, are to be transferred to that place. Some of them have already arrived at Columbia.

Gov. Watts, of Alabama, regarding the present an extraordinary occasion, has issued a proclamation directing that the General Assembly of Alabama shall convene in the Capitol, at Montgomery, on the 26th of the present month.

[illegible] We venture to say it, [illegible] not exist to-day a free [illegible] in Mississippi. It is quite true that no effort has yet been made on the part of [illegible] the State or character of all the newspapers in the State, but it will be seen from the subjoined [illegible] that it is designed to accomplish the work of destroying the boasted "freedom of the press," so far as Mississippi is concerned, in a [illegible] summary and effectual way. The extract to which we allude is from an officer high in favor, and is couched in the following language:

"I am authorized by Gov. Clark to say to you that no exemption will be granted to any printing establishment except the State organ, (the Daily Clarion,) and only those in that office that are necessary to carry on the same. You will, therefore, I presume, have to close up in Jackson for at least thirty days or until the emergency shall have passed."

The Congress of the Confederate States have thought it wise policy to exempt a sufficient number of printers to keep up the newspapers of the country. The authorities of every State in the Confederacy have pursued the same policy. In Georgia, a State overrun by innumerable raiding parties and threatened by the most powerful army that ever penetrated our interior, and where there are ten papers and fifty printers to one in Mississippi, the newspapers were and are undisturbed in their high vocation of disseminating intelligence and inculcating wholesome principles among the masses. In Mobile, where the guns of the enemy's fleet are pouring destruction upon our works and the whole population are ordered to the trenches—in fact, throughout the State of Alabama, menaced and engirdled as it is—we have yet to hear of the suppression of a single newspaper by either Confederate or State authority.

This exemption of newspapers was not the result of favoritism in any sense, but of a proper deference to the great principle of the freedom of the press which has been not inaptly styled the "Palladium of our Liberties." Hitherto the freedom of the press has been uninfringed by our Government from no desire to pamper a favored class, but from a solemn conviction that the cause would be better served thereby. The few men engaged in its conduct were exempted from military duty because, it was supposed, they would do better service to the country in their vocation than in the ranks of the army.

We shall not stop now to argue the correctness of this view of Congress and the authorities of other States. It remained for Governor Clark upon this ancient bulwark—to spurn the high examples before him, and crush all the newspapers in Mississippi except one—to wipe out every medium of intelligence—to destroy every channel through which public sentiment could flow except one—the "State organ"—his organ.

"The 'State organ,' thus licensed, and having a complete monopoly of the whole business of disseminating views and educating the public mind in morals, literature, science and politics, (for be it remembered that the same sweeping act that struck down the liberty of the press also broke up all the schools in the State,) will doubtless find the position highly lucrative at least, and it may be slow to find fault with that order of things which showers so many material benefits upon it. We have no reflections whatever to make against the "State organ" in the premises, but we earnestly submit to the people whether a newspaper, fostered as it is by State patronage, and screened as it is by Executive favor, is likely to be, under all circumstances, the safest and best advocate of the people's rights!

The subject is worthy of the most serious reflection, and we shall take occasion to refer to it again.

Interview of a Canadian Editor with Lincoln.—The editor of the London (Canada) Free Press, writing from Washington to his paper, thus describes an interview with Lincoln.

The President's private room is just over the reception room, and is entered from a sort of square hall about which there are many waiting rooms for persons seeking audience with the President. Upon entering this room, I saw persons walking to and fro in waiting. I at once placed in the hands of a messenger my card and letters (previously procured from friends in New York and Cincinnati), to deliver to the President, and with scarcely a moment's delay, I was ushered into his presence, when he arose and stepped forward in a stooping position, extended his hand and shook mine kindly, but, rather loosely, as if he was afraid of hurting it, remarking at the same time: "I am glad to see you, sir; be seated." I replied: "I am a stranger in the capital, and have sought an interview with you, Mr. President, and have been much pleased with the easy means of access."

President.—Yes; this ready means of access is, I may say, under our form of government, the only link or cord which connects the people with the governing power, and however unprofitable much of it is, it must be kept up. As for instance, a mother in a distant part, who has a son in the army who is regularly enlisted, who has not served out his time, but has been as she thinks he ought to stay, will collect together all the little means she can to bring her here to entreat me to grant him his discharge. Of course I cannot interfere, and can only see her and speak kindly to her. How far is your place from Detroit, sir?"

"About one hundred miles east from Detroit. We have no water communication, but have a very nice little inland city. I intend remaining in Washington for a few days; all seems stir and commotion here."

"President.—Yes; there never was anything in history to equal this

"Your position must indeed be responsible and trying, President."

Yes, to think of it is very strange that I, a boy, brought up in the woods, seeing as it were but little of the world, should be drifted into the very apex of this great event."

"I read your proclamation of this morning calling for more men; it will be filled up."

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] make your acquaint[illegible]

These words [illegible] by the President [illegible] a few moments after they were uttered.

Trading with the Enemy.—We find th[illegible] following paragraph in the correspondence o[illegible]

We have heard a good many discussing the propriety of a permit that the Governor ga[illegible] four gentlemen to carry 1,500 bales of cott[illegible] the Yankees for the purpose of supplying the State with 50,000 pairs of cotton cards [illegible] $100,000 worth of medicines. This is a m[illegible] that should be investigated, for we fear th[illegible] ures will bring disgrace upon the contr[illegible] and tarnish the bright escutcheon of our S[illegible] In the first place, we believe in Gen. Be[illegible] gard's order, when he took command at Pe[illegible] of non-intercourse with the enemy, to [illegible] nothing of the disclosures the figures mak[illegible] Three of the gentlemen are from this plac[illegible] out of the army, their sons in sa[illegible]e or lucr[illegible] places, have been, from the first, and are [illegible] loud advocates in our cause. The State of N[illegible] Carolina supplied its citizens and soldiers [illegible] necessary articles, but did not go to Yankee[illegible] for them. Supplying ours with cotton cards [illegible] medicines is a rash impulse, worthy of our late Governor. But to the figures; make [illegible] calculation yourself. Cotton in Yankeedo[illegible] worth at least one dollar per pound. C[illegible] cards used to sell here for fifty cents per [illegible] but say they cost up there one dollar. [illegible] take the cost of the cards, and $100,000 [illegible] of medicines from the proceeds of 15,000 [illegible] of cotton, and what is left? An enormous [illegible] of Yankee gold, a nice little fortune for ea[illegible] the benevolent contractors. Gods! we c[illegible] afford to be good and obliging to the famili[illegible] soldiers at such a price! Add to this the [illegible] they will make in Confederate money o[illegible] State when the articles are delivered. C[illegible] cards are worth now near one hundred do[illegible] These gentlemen can afford to let the State [illegible] them for twenty-five; aye, for nothing, and [illegible] be rich! This matter must be investigated—[illegible] facts put before the people with the names. An indignant people should greet them [illegible] scorn, and the soldier on our borders shoo[illegible] first one that crosses his line on such a mis[illegible] Beware, the facts have gone to our scouts o[illegible] Mississippi.

How we stand in Europe.—The Wilmi[illegible] *Journal* of Saturday says:

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting i[illegible] office a highly intelligent young friend, just ar[illegible] from Europe, where he possesses unusual faciliti[illegible] observation, and he assures us that there is, [illegible] opinion, not the slightest chance of our being a[illegible] obtain a navy in Europe. He says that all the [illegible]cipal ports of France and the British Islands p[illegible]ly swarm with Yankee spies. You meet th[illegible] Havre, Bordeaux, Nantz, Liverpool, Glasgow, G[illegible]ock. They dog you to London, to Paris; watch your up-rising and down-lying, at [illegible] eating and your drinking, and even at your wor[illegible] They are ubiquitous and iniquitous. Even i[illegible] French or English governments were dispose[illegible] wink at our getting vessels from their private [illegible] yards, they would not be permitted to do so, for [illegible] eyes and ears are kept open per force by the [illegible] sant clamor constantly made by the representa[illegible] of the Lincoln government. But in truth th[illegible] glish government requires but little urging. I[illegible] ficials have shown themselves to be only too w[illegible] to do the work required of them, and under the [illegible] of neutrality to deprive the Confederates of a[illegible] advantages which they might hope to derive fr[illegible] genuine and truly impartial neutrality, carrie[illegible] in good faith. And in this course of poli[illegible] French authorities follow the example of their [illegible]ish neighbors: where we are concerned, if no w[illegible] else, the *entente cordiale* seems to be in full for[illegible] England stops our rams, and France stops our [illegible] and the result is great cry and little wool.

As for negotiation, intervention, and all that, [illegible] hardly necessary to say anything. These th[illegible] have gone glimmering out of sight, and few p[illegible] take the trouble even to think of them. So f[illegible] well. There is no more chance of European po[illegible] doing anything that would benefit us than th[illegible] of Queen Victoria's writing an epic poem that [illegible] rival Homer, or of Earl Russell being guilty [illegible] generous emotion.

'Shall we Recapture Atlanta?'—Suc[illegible] the heading we see to an article in several o[illegible] papers. We don't know whether we shal[illegible] capture Atlanta or not, but we shall take [illegible] good care to see that Gen. Sherman does [illegible] penetrate further into Georgia. Atlanta is [illegible] the State, as he will find, and when he atte[illegible] a farther advance he will find a determined [illegible] sistance. And we may recapture Atlanta.

DIED.

In New Hanover County, on the morning of the [illegible] inst., JAMES RICHARDSON, aged about 50 years. [illegible] was a native of Ireland, but for nearly three yea[illegible] had been living in this city. He had many eccentrici[illegible] and was not free from faults, but there were about [illegible] many noble and generous traits of character.

FOR SALE.

A FINE SORREL HORSE—GOES WELL UN[illegible] the Saddle—a splendid trotter in harness—perf[illegible] gentle—has no fault so far as is known. For Sale by

J. H. KIRKHA[illegible]

A fine lot of LADIES SHOES will be received on [illegible] 19th inst.

Sept 14-[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMEN[illegible]

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT.
50 Kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
100 Pair No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Com. Note and English Letter Paper.
4000 Yards 4-4 Sheetings—and additional suppli[illegible] transitue.
4 Dozen 14 inch Bastard Files.
2 Dozen Horse Shoe Rasps.
20 " Hand Saw Files.
Cast Holloware in great variety and quantity.
White Flannels, Cassimeres, Clothes, Buttons, Th[illegible]
Sewing Silk, &c., &c. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 14-2t Com. Merchants and Auct's

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX SEED WANT[illegible]

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO OFFER A [illegible]eral price for them in large or small quantiti[illegible]

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 14-2t Commission Merchants and Auct's

Any of our friends receiving import[illegible] news from the army by private letter or telegrams, [illegible] confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving th[illegible] this office for our use.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of [illegible]terial and good workmen we are prepared to exec[illegible] orders for Job Printing with dispatch.